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Robson Seed Farms

ROBSON SEEDS

1943

Catalog
211

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Order Seeds Early

TERMS OF SALE

Our terms are cash with order or C. O. D. On C. O. D. orders there is a charge made by the Post Office, Bank, Railroad, or Express Company for making the collection and sending us the money. As C. O. D. orders are a convenience to the purchaser, we consider that he should pay these charges. A ten per cent deposit may be required on C. O. D. orders.

All prices here quoted are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

All vegetable and flower seed prices in this catalogue include transportation charges to all delivery points in the United States east of the Mississippi River, but we reserve the privilege of shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight at our option.

Roots, farm seeds, etc. in quantities marked "Not prepaid" will be sent by Freight or Express Collect unless enough money is sent to cover transportation charges.

QUANTITY PRICES

Market gardeners who order in larger quantities than are quoted in this catalogue, should send for special prices on those items.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

No seeds are sold by us that we do not know are of good vitality and will grow under normal conditions. They are all tested and the per cent that germinates is marked on the package or label.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

January 1, 1943

ROBSON SEED FARMS, HALL, N. Y.

THE COVER

We believe you will agree that our 1943 catalogue cover is most attractive. The photograph on the front was taken this past summer on our Home Farm, June, one of the many patriotic high school girls who helped detassel our 600 acres of hybrid seed corn, is shown posed among the stalks and ears of our new hybrid "Seneca Dawn" (see description on page 8). We regret that a short crop of seed has made it necessary for us to limit sales to not over 6 lbs. of Seneca Dawn seed to a customer.

The photograph on the back was also taken this past summer on the farm of Mr. R. J. Rackley near Clinton, N. C. and shows a fine crop of Seneca Bender being harvested. Seneca Bender is a muskmelon that seems to maintain its high quality under a wide variety of soil and climatical conditions. Seneca Bender grows somewhat larger in the South than in the North but still is tops for flavor and sweetness. Doris is another example of how the youth all over the Country is doing its full share to provide the necessary labor to feed our people and win the war.

The Government, to save packages and transportation, is recommending a reduction in commercial melon acreage in the South and West. More attention should be given to melon production in sections close to market and in Victory Gardens.



"Your catalogue is most attractive. From the standpoint of interest, the photographs which are tied to something dynamic, some person, some place - are fine."

March 14, 1942

Dr. H. B. Tukey,
Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Our 1943 calendar is 14 by 17 inches. All twelve months are shown on one heavy sheet of paper. Numerals are large enough to be easily read. Each day is numbered from 1 to 365. Just the calendar for your office, kitchen or barn. Free for the asking; just mention on your order that you want one or more calendars and we will send them postpaid.

Plan Your Garden Now



A good garden has always been one of the best investments that could be made to supplement the family income. Now it is a necessity. The rationing of commercial canned vegetables means that the health and welfare of your family may depend on the Victory Garden. Your 1943 Victory Garden will be a most important part of your spring and summer plans. It is vital that you start with good seed.

HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN

GARDENS will produce the food to win the war. A good garden is always a thing of pride. Vegetables from your own garden always taste better and flowers that you grow yourself always smell sweeter. As for your garden, remember this: The more care you give it, the more joy and profit it will give back to you.

LOCATION: Pick the best spot you can get which is handy. One that is open to the sun, away from large trees, and that has reasonably good drainage. Loose, mellow, loamy soil is best but use what you have. You must have a garden in 1943.

FERTILIZER: Before plowing apply a good coat of rotted stable manure together with 2 lbs. of Superphosphate per 100 square feet. If manure is not available, use a good, high-grade, complete, commercial fertilizer. This fertilizer should also be put on before plowing or spading at the rate of from 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 square feet depending on the natural fertility of the soil. This is the latest approved method of fertilization and gives better results than when applied after plowing except on very sandy soil.

FITTING THE SOIL: Plow deeply, seven or eight inches is not too much. Work until you have plenty of loose, mellow fine soil on top. If spaded by hand be sure to pulverize each fork or spadeful as it is turned over. Level and work the spaded ground with a rake.

PLANTING: Don't start to plant until you know where each vegetable and flower is to be placed. Draw a plan of your garden. Tall growing vegetables such as sweet corn and staked tomatoes should be planted on the north or west side so they will not shade lower growing vegetables. Vine crops such as pumpkins and squash should be planted where they will not run over small vegetables and smother them. The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation you use. If hand tools are used, 12 to 15 inches is enough for beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, radish and spinach. Corn, beans, peas, potatoes and staked tomatoes need from 30 to 36 inches between rows. Melons, cucumbers and summer squash should be allowed 4 feet between hills and hills of pumpkins and winter squash should never be planted closer than 6 to 8 feet.

Don't plant too much of some things and too little of others. A five foot row of parsley is usually enough and lettuce and radishes do not keep in edible condition for very long. On the other hand, surplus beets and peas can be canned for winter use.

Unless your garden has to be on a steep slope it does not make much difference which way the rows run. On such a slope the rows had better run cross-ways.

Plant spinach, lettuce, onion and radish seeds and onion sets just as soon as the soil can be worked in Spring; late frosts will not hurt them. They like the cool, moist weather. Other seeds and plants may be put in as soon as all danger of frost is over.

SOWING SEED: Do not sow too thickly. Watch the germination as stated on the seed package. This is placed there for your guidance. Do not sow too deeply. Remember the plant must depend on the food in the seed until it gets out of the ground. Small seeds should be only lightly covered with fine soil. Beans, corn, peas should be planted about 1 inch deep.

FALL CROPS AND SECOND PLANTINGS: Your garden should be planted to make every foot produce all through the season. As vegetables mature and are used, new plantings should be made. It is safe to plant beans and early sweet corn anytime before July 15th. Turnips, endive, radishes, lettuce and Fall spinach may be sowed in New York State up until the last of July.

Before making these second sowings clean up all rubbish from the first crop. Work up two or three inches of nice, loose soil for the new seed bed.

OLD GARDENERS know a lot of "stunts". One of them is this: If your soil is very dry sow your seed and then lay over the rows some old boards or papers weighted down with stones. This will hold the moisture and heat and make for quicker germination. Remove these covers as soon as seedlings begin to poke through the ground.

TOMATOES: You can have a lot of fun growing and harvesting this crop. It is one that responds to care and which gives big returns. In order to make the most of it, we advise trimming and staking the plants. First—when your plants are ready to transplant, place the roots in water for a half hour or so. Second—make the holes for the plants; these should be 24 inches apart and deep enough so that one or two of the lower leaf joints will be covered by soil after the plant is set and the hole filled in level. (NOTE: These joints will sprout extra roots and make the plants grow better. Deep setting also gets the main roots down where there is lots of moisture.)

After putting a tomato plant in the hole and sifting some fine dirt around it, you may find it well to gently pour a dipper of water in the hole. When this has settled away fill in the rest of the dirt. Drive stakes four or five feet high and as soon as the plant has been set. As the plants grow, prune to one or two stalks (stems) and loosely tie to the stake with strips of cloth or soft heavy twine. Pinch out those buds which start in the axils of the leaves (that is, where the leaf joins the stalk). Leave all those buds which spring from the side opposite to a leaf—these are the blossoms and fruit buds.

When frost comes in the Fall you can have tomatoes to eat for quite a while longer if you will pull some of the plants by the roots and hang them inside in a moderate temperature. Leave all the half-ripe fruit attached and let it ripen.

POLE BEANS AND SQUASHES: If you do not have a convenient fence on which pole beans can climb, you may plant them in your corn and let them run up the corn stalks.

Your grandfather probably planted pumpkins in his corn field. You can do the same with winter squash or pie pumpkins.

CULTIVATION: Weeds are very impolite; they wait for nothing and nobody. If you do not get the start of them (and keep it), they will get the start of you. "Elbow grease" and the good, old hoe are their worst enemies. Cultivate shallow but often until the weeds are under control. A good time to begin cultivating is right after you have finished.

TOOLS: You don't need many. A spade or spading fork, a rake and a hoe are quite necessary. A small, hand weeder and a trowel will be handy. Maybe you can get a wheel hoe but, if not, the hand hoe will do the whole trick. Keep it good and sharp with a file or on the grindstone. This makes it work more easily.

DON'T BE AFRAID to ask questions of other gardeners. This is a good way to find things out without making mistakes—and we all make these. It is also a good way to get any kind of education—and gardening is an education.

The various State Colleges of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations have available bulletins on gardening. Write to your Agricultural Experiment Station for these. They are usually free to residents of your State.

New York State has available bulletin E344, "The Home Garden". To secure this very instructive bulletin write to the Office of Publication, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. (A charge of 5c each is made to non-residents of New York State.)

Victory Gardens for 1943

We do not wish to be an alarmist but we do feel that we should all be realists. There is a real danger of a food shortage in this country in 1943-44. The army, navy, our allies and the civilian population of occupied countries must be fed. This may require a large part of our 1943 commercial vegetable acreage. Tin and steel shortages may further curtail canning operations to the point where there will be few commercially canned vegetables for home consumption.

With such possibilities facing us the home garden becomes an absolute necessity if we are to maintain a balanced diet and a high degree of national health. Your 1943 Victory Garden should be larger and even better cared for than last year; large enough to supply your family throughout the year with plenty of fresh and canned vegetables. Make plans now for your Victory Garden.

ASPARAGUS

Contains Vitamins A b C g
1 ounce should produce 250 roots

SOWING OF ASPARAGUS SEED

Seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring so as to give the plants a long growing season. The roots may be transplanted the following spring or may be left in the ground another year to be transplanted as two year olds.

PLANTING OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

For convenience in cultivation we suggest planting Asparagus Roots in rows. Dig a trench 8 to 10 inches deep and at least 1 foot wide. Place 1 inch of top soil in the bottom of the trench; well rotted manure may be mixed with this soil. Then pack firmly by tramping.

We are now ready for the roots. Unpack and trim off all broken or bruised roots. Spread the roots out evenly in the bottom of the trench with crown or buds up. Cover and pack with top soil until the crowns are covered to a depth of 2 inches. As the plants grow, fill in the trench until it is level. Rows should be 4 feet apart; roots 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

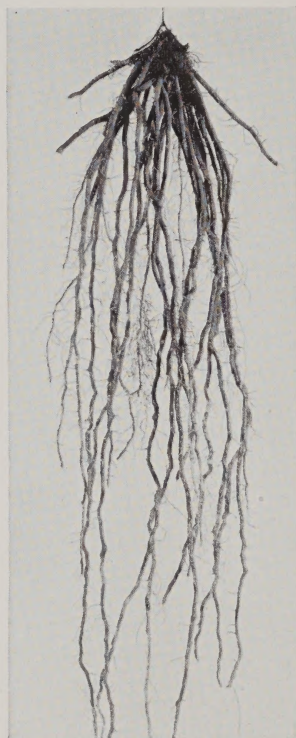
A very light cutting may be made the second season after the roots are planted but it is not advisable to make normal cuttings until the following year.

***GIANT WASHINGTON:** A new strain of rust resistant Mary Washington. Shoots are large, grow very rapidly. Stems green with purple compact tips. Giant Washington combines high yield with excellent quality.

SEED: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

ROOTS: One year No. 1 (weigh about 75 lbs. per 1000), Doz. 50 cts.; 50 roots \$1.25; 100 roots \$1.75, Prepaid. 1000 roots \$10.00, Not Prepaid.

SPECIAL LARGE FANCY 1 YR. ROOTS: (weight about 140 lbs. per 1000), Doz. 60 cts.; 50 roots \$2.00; 100 roots \$3.00 Prepaid. 1000 roots \$15.00 Not Prepaid. 500 roots sold at the thousand rate.



★
Special
Large
Fancy
1 Year
ROOTS
For
Victory
Gardens



CORNELL'S 1943 VICTORY GARDEN

The Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell has carefully planned a 1943 Victory Garden of a sufficient size to produce an adequate all year round supply of vegetables for the average family. This garden includes 26 varieties of 20 different vegetables and is designed to be planted on from 1/8 to 1/4 acre depending on the distance between rows.

We are cooperating with Cornell and the Federal Government and are prepared to supply seed of the full list of 26 varieties in amounts designated for the 1943 Victory Garden for only \$3.45, postage paid. A saving of nearly 50%.

Vitamin Content { Capital letters (A)—100 units or more
Small letters (a)—Less than 100 units

Will Help Win the War

SNAP BEANS

Vitamins A b C g

1 lb. will plant 100 foot row—60–90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

GREEN BUSH BEANS

Plant after danger of frost is past, 4 inches apart and 1 inch deep in $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 foot rows. For continuous harvest, plant every two or three weeks to July 1st or 10th.

STREAMLINER: 50 days. 65 seeds per oz. A new long, straight, slender bean of good quality. The pods are oval in shape, well filled and stringless. We found pods in our fields of Streamliner this past summer measuring ten inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 15 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

PLENTIFUL: 48 days. 70 seeds per oz. A new flat-podded green bean that in some sections is taking the place of Bountiful as a green shipping bean. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods are somewhat longer than Bountiful, fairly straight, light green and fair quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BOUNTIFUL: 47 days. 65 seeds per oz. For years Bountiful has been the standard flat snap bean for the shipping market. New varieties have been introduced during the past few years, some of which have become quite popular but Bountiful is still planted more widely than any other variety. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slightly fibrous. Not recommended for home gardens. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 15 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

***TENDERGREEN:** 52 days. 65 seeds per oz. The most popular bush snap bean for the home garden and each year becoming more widely grown for market. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, very fleshy and of fine quality. We recommend Tendergreen. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$19.50.

ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 49 days. 81 seeds per oz. A new strain of the old Black Valentine that is entirely stringless and of superior quality. The plants are large, erect and prolific. Pods are oval, dark green and average $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Asgrow Black Valentine is a flat bean but the pods are so thick that it sells well on both flat and round-podded markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 15 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Snap beans are easy to grow, produce a lot of food on a minimum amount of ground and can be successfully canned in the home.

YELLOW BUSH BEANS

***PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 52 days. 88 seeds per oz. Plants large, stocky and vigorous. Pods 6 inches long, round, fleshy, golden yellow, tender and entirely stringless. The leading wax variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (Also known as Brittle Wax.) 52 days. 78 seeds per oz. Plants large and productive. Pods 6 inches long, medium yellow, round, deeply creasebacked, excellent quality. A popular yellow canning variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

UNRIVALED: 52 days. 145 seeds per oz. Plant dwarf, erect and stocky. Pods very attractive light yellow, narrow, thick-flat, stringless when young. One of the most attractive beans for market. A good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

SURE CROP: 53 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plant sturdy and very productive. Pods thick-flat, golden yellow, stringless. A good flat yellow bean for market. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant in mellow soil after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. If possible plant after a rain rather than before.

Limas, especially the large seeded varieties require a lot of moisture to sprout them. In planting, many gardeners place each bean with the eye down. In doing this they shove the seed into the moist soil. We believe a firm contact with moist soil is more important than the position of the bean.

***BABY POTATO:** 68 days. 68 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will plant 60 ft. row. A more productive bush lima than the large seeded varieties. Thicker and less discouraging to shell than Henderson. Recommended for home garden. Pods contain 3 to 4 bright green, delicious beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

HENDERSON: 68 days. 90 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. The "Butter Bean" of the South. A small flat seeded variety of lima used for commercial canning under the name of "Baby Lima". Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$21.85.

***FORDHOOK:** 75 days. 22 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 ft. row. Most popular large seeded bush lima for both home and market. Plants are large, vigorous and, in most localities, very productive. 4 to 5 inch pods contain 3 to 4 thick green beans of finest quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$23.75.

BURPEE'S: 75 days, 20 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 ft. row. Some feel that the old flat type of lima has a distinct flavor that is lacking in the thick seeded potato type. Plants are large, productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, contain 4 to 5 large, plump, flat beans. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$22.80.

* Indicates Best Home Garden Varieties

Plant a Row of Scotia Beans

POLE BEANS

***IDEAL LIMA:** 82 days. 25 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 ft. row. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods often 7 inches long usually containing six large flat beans of excellent quality. Ideal Limas require a fence or support on which to climb but you are more sure of a crop than with the large seeded bush varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$22.80.

CHALLENGER LIMA: 92 days. 30 seed per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 50 ft. row. A pole lima producing pods and beans similar to Fordhook Bush. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

DECATUR: 48 days. 70 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 75 ft. row. A new, early, round-podded pole snap bean. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, straight and stringless. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. 90 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$3.40.

***SCOTIA:** 72 days. 84 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. After you have tried Scotia no other snap bean will satisfy you. The special high quality and flavor makes it worth your while to provide a support for Scotia to climb on. The pods are $\frac{6}{8}$ to 7 inches long, green, round and very fleshy. Scotia follows the bush snap beans in season. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins A C g

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8 to 10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Sow as early as soil can be worked in spring, dropping seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows, 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

***DETROIT DARK RED:** 68 days. The outstanding variety for produce shippers and canners; also used for bunching. Roots are globular or nearly round, very dark, interior color blood red. Unless growing conditions are abnormal, the zones are so inconspicuous that the beets seem to be one solid color.

Our stock has been outstanding for several years in field trials at the New York State Experiment Station. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00.

CROSBY: 60 days. An early, flattened globe shaped variety similar if not identical with Early Wonder. Interior color not as solid red as Detroit Dark Red but a fine variety for table use. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00; 100 lbs. \$150.00.



A good supply of beets should be grown in every Victory Garden. Beets can be eaten fresh from the garden, canned, pickled or stored for winter use.

BUSH, SHELL OR FIELD BEANS

1 lb. will plant 100 foot row
60-90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in 28 to 36 inch rows. Better to plant after rain than before as a crusted soil may cause loss in yield.

***FRENCH HORTICULTURAL:** 68 days. 60 seeds per oz. We believe Horticultural beans are becoming more popular each year for both the home and market garden. They are shelled green and used in many ways. Plant is compact with short runners. Pods 7 inches long heavily splashed with carmine. Seed large, pinkish buff, mottled and streaked with ox-blood red. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

DARK RED KIDNEY: 95 days. 50 seeds per oz. A mahogany colored strain of red kidney used for baking or canning. May also be used as green shelled beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 15 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$15.20.

BROCCOLI

Vitamins A B C g

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

***ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Calabrese):** 60 days. Plants are 3 to 4 feet high and branched. After the central head is removed, a number of smaller heads are produced on stems 4 to 5 inches in length. If kept cut, the plants will continue to produce for five or six weeks. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Vitamins A B C

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Culture same as Broccoli.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF: 95 days. We have found this strain very desirable because it will produce sprouts under less favorable conditions than other varieties. The plants are of dwarf habit but furnish a large yield of sprouts of excellent quality. Light freezes seem to improve the quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A B C g

1 oz. will produce about 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a fall crop. If grown in summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

***CHIHLE:** 75 days. A tall, sure-heading variety. The outer dark green leaves enclose a tapering 18 inch head. The head is very compact, white tinted with green, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.80.

Home-Can Carrots This Year

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins a b C g

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors the middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. A strain of Snowball used widely where an early crop is grown. Large, uniform heads of fine quality are produced where conditions are favorable. Requires rich land. We do not recommend Super Snowball for the late crop. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$4.00; ¼ lb. \$13.00; lb. \$47.50.

SNOWBALL: 67 days. This is the standard variety for the Northeastern States. Our Snowball not only produces a large compact white head but makes a very strong leaf growth and is largely self protecting. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.05; oz. \$3.50; ¼ lb. \$11.50; lb. \$42.75.

IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT: 67 days. A very popular variety in Eastern New York. Plants medium height and thrifty. Heads large, exceptionally white, well protected by inner folding leaves. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.05; oz. \$3.50; ¼ lb. \$11.50; lb. \$42.75.



John Stalzer of Brooklyn, Conn. sends us this picture of Snowball cauliflower and says, "I have had the nicest cauliflower around here since I have been ordering seed from you; also the celery. I got the highest prices for both cauliflower and celery."

CARROTS

Vitamins A b C g

¾ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
1 ½ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and hard lumps, and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow thinly as the carrots should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches. Carrots may be sown from early in the spring to July 15th.

***NANTES:** 68 days. For the home garden and markets where quality counts, we recommend Nantes. The roots are 6 to 7 inches long, 1 ¼ inches thick at top and almost the same diameter the whole length. Color of flesh bright orange with a very inconspicuous core. The top is brittle and so does not bunch well. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

BUNCHING: 77 days. An exceptionally smooth type carrot which grows 8 inches long by 1 ¼ to 1 ½ inches in diameter. Nearly cylindrical, with rounded shoulder and stump roots. The top is short but strong. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

***RED CORED CHANTENAY:** 70 days. Red Cored Chantenay has a core practically as dark in color as the surrounding meat. The core is also less woody than some of the old strains. The roots are 5 ½ to 6 inches long, 2 ¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted, deep orange flesh. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$34.00.

LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. There has been an increasing demand for a Chantenay carrot that will grow longer than the red cored type. "Long Chantenay" grows fully an inch longer than "Red Cored"; is equally as smooth but only about 65% of the carrots show a red core. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50.

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"I ordered some seeds from you last year and was very well satisfied with the crops I got this fall. Please send me an extra catalogue for a neighbor."

October 14, 1942

Charles Eisinger,
Hubbardsville, N. Y.

IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium, but strong. Roots have sloping shoulders, are smooth, and deep rich orange in color and are tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and of fine quality. The roots are 7 to 8 ½ inches long, 1 ¼ to 2 inches thick at the top. Imperator requires a loose deep soil. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. In Supreme Half Long we have a medium long, smooth, gradually tapered carrot with 80% of the roots showing red core. The top is somewhat weaker than Danvers and this may make it less desirable for bunching. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

DANVERS HALF LONG: 75 days. This is one of the standard large bunching carrots. It is longer than Chantenay but not so thick. 6 to 7 inches long, 1 ¼ inches thick. Flesh deep orange; good quality; not red cored. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$29.00.

HUTCHINSON: 80 days. Used largely in New England and Long Island. Very prolific. Length of root 10 to 12 inches; diameter 2 inches. A deep orange color with greenish shoulder; nearly cylindrical and stump rooted. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Market growers who order in larger amounts than are quoted in this catalogue, should write for special quantity prices.

The Government is asking for an increase of 35% in carrot acreage in the Northern states. The supply of seed is not too plentiful. Do not order more than you expect to use.

Try Chieftan Savoy Cabbage



For the first time in many years we have had a complete Danish Ballhead seed crop failure. We believe this shortage of Danish Ballhead seed is common with all seedsmen and would suggest that you arrange for your supply at once. We have a good supply of seed of all early varieties of cabbage except Golden Acre.

CABBAGE

Vitamins a b c g

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

EARLY VARIETIES

GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. Crop failed.

***ROBSON EARLY SENECA:** 75 days. Originated and introduced by us several years ago. A cabbage of the Copenhagen type that heads up solid when small and can be shipped or may be left, under normal conditions, until ripe when it makes a large cabbage suitable for Kraut. The head is round and weighs from 3 to 6 pounds. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.**

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET: 75 days. There are a great many different strains of Copenhagen Market. We have selected for a medium size, mid-season Copenhagen. Heads are solid and round weighing from 4 to 6 pounds. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.**

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 88 days. A kraut variety that in some sections has taken the place of Glory of Enkhuizen. The heads are round, large and quite uniform. Heads do not split as badly as Early Copenhagen. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.**

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. This late "Domestic" cabbage is the standard "Kraut" variety. Grows too large for shipping trade. Heads are large, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, round, solid, with few outer leaves; of excellent quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.**

*

"Have been using your seeds for four years with fine results."
September 1, 1942

Robert J. Facer,
Phelps, N. Y.

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Crop failed.

***PENN STATE BALLHEAD:** 100 days. Originated at the Pennsylvania State College. A short stemmed strain of Danish that produces dark green, solid heads weighing 4 to 6 lbs. Popular late market and storage variety. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.**

ROCK RED: 110 days. The best known red or purple variety. Produces a larger head than Red Danish but not quite as deep a purple color. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.**

***CHIEFTAIN SAVOY:** 88 days. Savoy cabbage, like many of our other vegetables, has become popular through our foreign born citizens. Chieftain is by far the best Savoy that we have ever grown. The heads are large, flattened globe shape, dark green and heavily savoyed. The quality is excellent; crisp, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.**

YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES

These varieties have been bred for yellows resistance but do not produce quite as uniform heads as other varieties. We advise their use in old cabbage growing sections where the disease called "yellows" is known to be in the soil.

MARION MARKET: 80 days. This is the best of the early round headed yellow resistant varieties. The head resembles Copenhagen Market but is larger. The seed we are offering has been field tested and is uniform and yellows resistant. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.**

GLOBE: 85 days. A yellows resistant "Glory". Globe is a more recent introduction than Marion Market and is not as uniform. We only recommend its use on yellows infected soil. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.**

WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. A large cabbage suitable for sauerkraut. Many growers have reported very heavy yields from this variety. Wisconsin Allseason is a late maturing variety and should be transplanted early if maximum yields are to be obtained. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.**

You Can Grow Salt Lake Celery

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins a b C g

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

MINCU: 43 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters, the cucumbers are short and blocky. Suitable for small early pickles. They are very smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.20.

***NATIONAL PICKLING:** 56 days. This black spine variety might be called an improved Snow's Pickling because of its close resemblance. Mature cucumbers are 5½ to 6 inches long by 2½ inches thick. Pickles are dark green, square ended and very symmetrical in shape. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00.

DOUBLE YIELD: 54 days. A heavy yielding pickle variety. The fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY FORTUNE: 64 days. A popular all purpose white spine variety when both pickles and slicers are wanted. In growth it is between Clark's Special and White Spine, about 8 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. The fruit is slightly tapering. Under very dry conditions it tends to produce crooked fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

***A & C:** 60 days. This variety, originated and introduced by Abbott and Cobb of Philadelphia, has met with much favorable comment. The vine is very vigorous; producing a large number of medium slender dark green cucumbers averaging about 10 inches in length. They are very uniform and hold their dark green color longer than most other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$20.00.

STRAIGHT 8: 64 days. Fruits smooth and uniform, 8 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. Deep green and very free from striping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.00.

CLARK'S SPECIAL: 63 days. A white spine variety much like Woodruff's Hybrid and Harris Perfection. The cucumbers are 8½ to 10 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter and slightly tapering toward both ends. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.00.

EARLY WHITE SPINE: 58 days. Primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended and 7 to 8 inches long. The color is a good deep green. Flesh is solid and makes a firm pickle. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

MIXED CUCUMBER: Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of small pickles, dill and slicing varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

CUCUMBER PICKLES

Only a limited amount of pickles will be put up commercially from the 1943 crop. Surplus cucumbers from the garden should be pickled. Ask your Home Bureau or State College for wartime pickle recipes. Many thousands of people could live on what normally goes to waste in this country. Let's not waste a thing from our 1943 Victory Gardens.



It is too bad this picture could not be shown in color. The National Pickling cucumbers that Miss Letha is holding are yellow ripe and ready for seeding. You will note that the vines are still thrifty and free from disease. This makes the seed we like to sell and you like to buy. We take special care to produce our cucumber seed in sections that are free from disease.

CELERY

Vitamins A b C g

1 oz. will produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain: 120 days. This, the original French Strain, is still very popular. More stocky than the new tall strains and has very compact solid stalks and good flavor. Blanches to a handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 80 cts.

EASY BLANCHING: 125 days. Much like Golden Self Blanching but leaves are darker green and stalks blanch white instead of yellow. Easy Blanching seems to be rather more resistant to disease. It grows taller than Golden Self Blanching but does not blanch quite as readily. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SALT LAKE OR UTAH: 135 days. We are listing this variety in place of Giant Pascal. It is the best variety for storage for winter use that we know of. The stalks are large and the heart well developed. It blanches to a pure white and is crisp and of good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 85 cts.

Hybrid Sweet Corn has Everything



It takes a lot of people to properly detassel 500 acres of hybrid seed corn. This group of over eighty men and women, boys and girls, covered our fields daily, rain or shine during the period that tassels were appearing. It is necessary to remove these tassels from the seed plants before any pollen is shed. These people were real soldiers in the war of production. They had a job to do and did it in spite of hot sunshine and rain that often soaked them from head to foot. No one need worry about the future of America with young people like these in the front line of food production.

EARLY HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

Vitamins A b C g

Plant after danger of frost, either in hills 30 to 36 inches apart and 2 to 3 seeds per hill or in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Golden Cross is a very vigorous grower and seems to do better in rows than hills.

SENECA DAWN: (See illustration on front cover.) 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A large eared extra early yellow hybrid developed by our breeding department and introduced by us this year for the first time. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft., strong, upright. Ears well up from the ground, 6½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, fair quality kernels on large cob. Heavy husk gives good coverage to end of ear.

We believe commercial growers will find Seneca Dawn a money maker. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.20; 6 lbs. \$3.00.

***SENECA "60":** 62 days, 150 kernels per oz. This new hybrid is very prolific usually producing two and many times three ears per stalk. The stalk is 4 to 4½ feet tall. Ears 6 inches long, slender, 8 to 10 rowed. Kernels yellow, medium wide and fair quality. The earliest of all hybrids. Not resistant to wilt. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.10; 12 lbs. \$4.10; 100 lbs. \$31.35.

SENECA 60 × C13: 65 days, 150 kernels per oz. A new wilt resistant hybrid for those sections where bacterial wilt is prevalent. The 4½ to 5 foot stalk is a vigorous grower. Ears 6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows of yellow kernels of fair quality. A larger ear than Seneca 60 and only a few days later. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.40; 12 lbs. \$4.55; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

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"Your Golden Cross sweet corn is still 'tops'!"
October 22, 1942

Jesse M. Huffington, Sec'y,
Penna. Vegetable Growers Ass'n,
State College, Penn.

***SENECA GOLDEN:** 72 days, 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Ears nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. Kernels rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.40; 12 lbs. \$4.55; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

CARMELCROSS: 75 days. 220 kernels per oz. A second early yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station for market and home garden. Stalk vigorous, 5½ ft. Ears 7 inches in length, slightly tapering. 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow color, quality good. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.40; 12 lbs. \$4.55; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

DO NOT SAVE HYBRID CORN FOR SEED

It is always a temptation to save hybrid corn for seed. The ears are so uniform and many times the kernels look better than the seed you planted. Hybrid corn is a controlled cross between two or more inbreds. If you save seed from the crop and plant it the result will be a tendency to revert to the inbreds which are often of different seasons of maturity and unlike in growth. You will not get a crop like the seed you planted. It will lack uniformity, yield and be a disappointment to you.

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"Last summer we bought the best sweet corn we ever ate from a stand on the west side of Seneca Lake. The man that runs it told us he bought the seed from you and that you had the 60, 70 and 80 day planting corn."
June 1, 1942

Frank E. Finch,
Clyde, N. Y.

Plant Several Varieties



Do you recognize June? She is also on the front cover introducing our new Seneca Dawn hybrid corn. Here she shows you another new variety—Seneca Hybrid 92X28. This is a long slender ear of yellow corn that matures a few days ahead of Golden Cross. Perhaps not quite as good quality as Golden Cross but very acceptable until Golden Cross is ready.

MID-SEASON HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

SENECA HYBRID 92 × 28: 78 days. 220 kernels per oz. A high quality yellow hybrid originally developed for freezing and canning on the cob but proven to be an exceptionally good market variety. Stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears 9 inches, cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels medium width, yellow, very high quality. Nearly a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Resistant to bacterial wilt. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.40; 12 lbs. \$4.45; 100 lbs. \$34.00.**

***CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days, 220 kernels per oz. In tests made by State Experiment Stations, from New Hampshire to Oregon, our white tassel Golden Cross leads all other strains of this variety in quality and uniformity. Stalk 6 feet tall. Ears 8 inches long with 10 to 14 rows of broad medium yellow kernels. In tests by one of our leading canners, Robson Golden Cross held on the stalk in edible condition longer than other strains.

Golden Cross is one of the most disease resistant varieties and produces excellent crops in sections where Bacterial Wilt has been the worst. Our seed is New York State Certified. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.20; 12 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$32.30.**

IOANA: 87 days, 220 kernels per oz. A midseason yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphid and only fair quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.20; 12 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$32.30.**

SENECA GIANT SWEET CORN: 90 days. 116 kernels per oz. A new hybrid that our plant breeding department has developed for the grower whose market calls for large eared sweet corn. Seneca Giant is a few days later than Golden Cross, produces an 8 ft. stalk bearing well filled giant ears 12 to 14 inches long. The kernels, 16 to 18 rows, are rich yellow in color and of fair quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.40; 12 lbs. \$4.55. 100 lbs. \$35.00.**

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING OF HYBRID SWEET CORN

Seneca 60	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Seneca 60 × C13	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Seneca Dawn	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Seneca Golden	-	-	-	6 to 8 lbs. per acre
Carmelcross	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre
Seneca Hybrid 92 × 28	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre
Certified Golden Cross	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre
Ioana	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre
Seneca Giant	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre

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"I am writing a few lines to tell you I had very good luck with your seeds. I had a large garden last year. Will try to send a picture of it this year. My sweet corn from you was very good."
February 10, 1942
Mrs. Henry Schwenz,
Swan Lake, N. Y.

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"Chester Hunt of Middlesex, N. Y., gave me some of your Golden Cross Bantam last May. All here thought it the best we had ever planted both as to taste and productivity."
January 26, 1942
Harrison J. Hunt, M.D.,
162 French Street, Bangor, Maine.

Hybrid Hulless Popcorn is Tops



Hybrid corn has largely taken the place of the old varieties. Hybrids are more uniform, better quality and give higher yields. Twenty years ago the richest man in the world couldn't have bought seed that would have produced sweet corn like the row of Certified Golden Cross Bantam shown above. Now you can buy enough seed for a 100 foot row for 10 cents.

Open Pollinated Sweet Corn

Yellow Varieties

Not resistant to Bacterial Wilt

ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days, 148 kernels per oz. Our Early Bantam is very early and has a quality as good or better than the old Golden Bantam.

Stalk 4 to 4½ feet. Ears are 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.15; 12 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$15.25.

GOLDEN BANTAM: 80 days, 150 kernels per oz. This is a true 8 rowed stock of the old Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.15; 12 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days, 110 kernels per oz. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft., ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.15; 12 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$14.25.

White Varieties

Resistant to Bacterial Wilt

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days, 120 kernels per oz. The standard main crop white variety; used for the home garden, market and canning. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows of very white grains. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.30; 12 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$16.15.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: 93 days, 243 kernels per oz. Stalks are from 7 to 8 feet high, cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long slender, white grains of excellent quality. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market and many consider it the best of the late white varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.30; 12 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$16.15.

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"We got corn from you last spring. It turned out wonderful, big yield, and grand fodder."
January 19, 1942

Mrs. Jennie Morse,
R. 1, Moravia, N. Y.

POP CORN

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

***HYBRID HULLESS (Minhybrid 250):** A new hybrid pop corn developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Their records show a 16% larger yield and 29% greater popping volume than open pollinated Hulless. The stalks grow 4½ to 5 feet tall and bear two to three chunky 4 inch ears. The deep white pointed kernels are arranged in irregular rows on a small cob. Hybrid Hulless is earlier than the old variety and, we think, it is of better quality. As this is a hybrid, seed should not be saved for planting the following year. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.50.

HULLESS: Stalks about 5 feet tall; ear thick and about 4 inches long; kernel small, pointed and white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.10; 12 lbs. \$2.00.

WHITE RICE: The old standard white commercial variety. The yield is much larger than Hulless as the ear is almost twice as large but the quality is poor when compared to that variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 12 lbs. \$1.85.

Many boys and girls make extra money growing pop corn. There is always a ready demand in every community for Hybrid Hulless.

Try Deep Heart Fringed Endive

DILL

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH: A large productive variety used extensively in the manufacture of "Dill" pickles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$13.25.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins a b C g

1 oz. will grow 1500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st but do not set plants out-of-doors until the nights are warm. Set 20 to 30 inches. Soil should be rich and well fertilized.

Desirable to use Hi-Caps for protection. See page 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID: 65 days. Developed at the New Hampshire State Experiment Station by Professor J. P. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the north. New Hampshire is early, upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are of good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50.

KILLE'S SELECT: 81 days. A strain of New York Improved developed by W. B. Kille, Swedesboro, N. J., that combines the good points of this variety with those of the old Black Beauty. The plants are vigorous and productive. The fruits are large, dark colored and slightly longer than Black Beauty. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.



Next fall there will probably be very little head lettuce on the Eastern markets. Deep Heart Fringed endive with French or Russian dressing makes a delicious salad. With proper care it can be used until nearly Christmas.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A b C g

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For an early crop, sow about April 15th and for the late crop about July 1st. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin to 12 inches.

***DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 95 days. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and heart is white instead of cream. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. A trifle earlier and more compact than the old strain. The center blanches to a creamy white and is excellent for salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.55.



Perhaps you are one of those people who have not been keeping too close a watch on latest developments in the vegetable world and look upon eggplant as something that can only be grown in the South. New Hampshire Hybrid is so early that it will mature in all sections of the North where the summer nights are not too cold.

KOHL RABI

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow April 1st to August 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

***EARLY WHITE VIENNA:** 55 days. If you like turnips we suggest you try Kohl Rabi. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top turnip and is not so watery. Should be used as soon as large enough as they become woody as they grow older. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very light green; flesh white. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.75.

KALE

Vitamins A b C G

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow for late crop about July 15th, in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin seedlings to 18 inches apart.

DWARF SCOTCH CURLED: 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety. Leaves are finely curled. For greens and garnishing. Use while young or only the top if the plants are old. 16 to 20 inches tall. Quality is improved by frost. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.



Kale is another vegetable that can be used late in the season; in fact it is better after a few early frosts.

Grow Lettuce—Save Freight Cars

LETTUCE

Vitamins A b C g
1 oz. will produce 3000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the summer. For this reason, best results are obtained when seed is started inside about March 15th and transplanted to the open ground May 1st to 15th to stand 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows.

Leaf lettuce seed may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Thin plants to 6 inches.

PRIZE HEAD: 47 days. We think this is the best early lettuce for home use. The name is rather unfortunate as it is not a head variety. Plants are medium size, crisp and tender. Leaves are crumpled and frilled at the edges. The color of the leaf is light brown which spoils its appearance as a market variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.90.

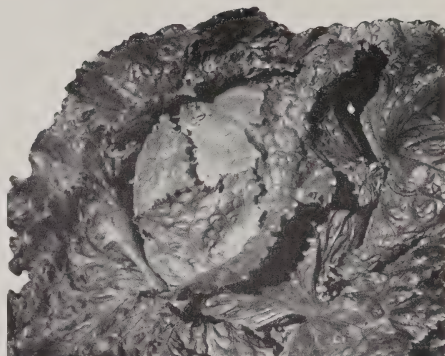
***BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON:** 46 days. The best green leaf lettuce for the home garden and for growing out of doors for market. The leaves are light green, large, crumpled and very tender. This variety seems to do well everywhere. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

GRAND RAPIDS: 43 days. A loose leaf lettuce, frilled; not nearly so tender as Black Seeded Simpson but better as a forcing variety for market as it will stand handling better. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

***MAY KING:** 63 days. Very early head variety. Head is small but very compact. Leaves light green tinged with brown at edges; inside color is rich creamy yellow. Very good for home garden and early market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

WHITE BOSTON: 75 days. A butter-head type that has taken the place of Big Boston. Leaves smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

COS OR ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding: 66 days. A medium large, well blanching, firm, leaf shaped head; heads oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.70.



Why not try planting Imperial 44 lettuce indoors in a box and transplanting it into the open ground as soon as the soil is in condition. Head lettuce needs cool weather to mature. Even if the weather isn't right for heading, you can still use it as leaf lettuce.

IMPERIAL NO. 44: 75 days. A large head of the Iceberg type. Seems to be quite resistant to tipburn. Forms a larger percentage of marketable heads than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

NEW YORK NO. 515: 75 days. The plant is large and thrifty. The heads are solid and attractive bright green in color. No. 515 is a little earlier than New York No. 12. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.20.

NEW YORK NO. 12: 77 days. This large headed variety is known on the market as Iceberg. Leaves are dark green, curled at the edges. Heads are large and solid under favorable weather conditions. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.85.

MANGEL BEETS

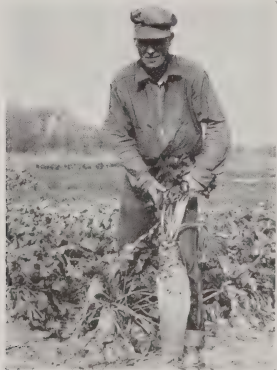
6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in spring, 2 inches apart and ¼ inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Desirable for stock and poultry feeding; yields not only a very large crop but one that has higher nutritive value because it is especially rich in sugar. The roots are rose colored above ground, white below, with white flesh. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

GOLDEN TANKARD: 102 days. The roots are large, ovoid, but with the bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Light gray above ground; deep orange below. The flesh is yellow zoned with white. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. The roots are very large, light red, uniformly straight and well formed. The flesh is white tinged with rose. This strain under careful culture is enormously productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



If you have chickens you should grow Giant Half Sugar mangels for winter feeding. The big one in the picture happens to be a Mammoth Long Red and is to be used for the cattle and hogs.

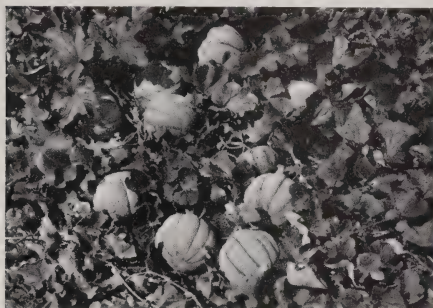
We believe there will be enough garden seed to go around but those who order late may not be able to get the varieties they want. Better order today.

Melons Bred for the East

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile bins or berry baskets and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted in hills 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents (see page 25) for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A rich soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.



Seneca Delicious is one of the best early varieties for the home garden. A few hills of Seneca Delicious and a few of Seneca Bender will provide the luxuries of the garden that are so necessary to keep up family morale in wartime.

***SENECA DELICIOUS:** 85 days. A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Seneca Delicious produces very heavy crops of high quality early melons weighing three to four pounds each. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$18.00.

***SENECA BENDER:** 95 days. (See illustration back cover.) Many growers have been looking for a uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality flesh. We believe Seneca Bender is the answer. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The melon, which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. The flesh is orange-yellow, firm and sweet. The uniform size and shape makes it adaptable to crating. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

BENDER, Eastern grown: 95 days. A melon averaging 7 to 8 lbs., heavily netted, with thick sweet orange yellow meat, firm but free from stringiness. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$13.75.

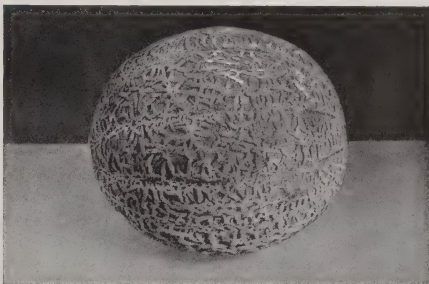
BENDER, Western grown seed: 95 days. In order to supply a trade that uses a cheaper seed we have secured a supply of seed of this variety from Colorado. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. The result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. The melons are slightly larger than Honey Rock and run more uniform in size. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.75.



We are still old-fashioned enough to believe that melon seed should be taken out by hand so that every individual melon can be selected for quality. It increases the cost of seed but we find it also increases sales. Clair is a serious minded young man but not as serious as this picture would seem to indicate.

HEARTS OF GOLD: 90 days. A fine small melon for the home garden and local markets. Fruits nearly round weighing 3 lbs.; distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, deep salmon, tender, sweet and juicy. Our strain is especially selected for uniform melons. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$13.75.



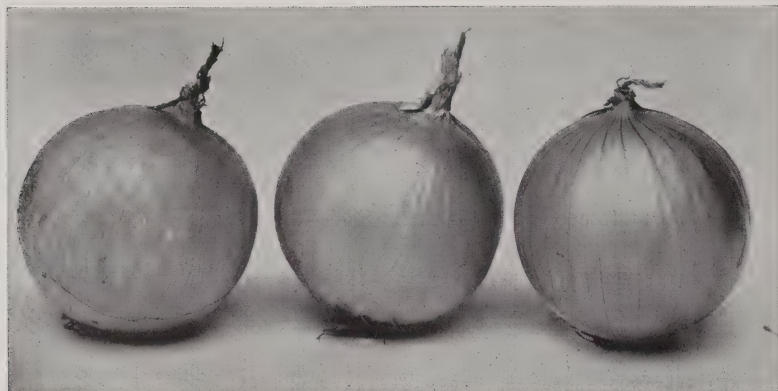
Honey Rock describes this melon perfectly: tough and hard on the outside but all honey sweetness on the inside. Some people are like that and we like them a lot better than the ones who are all honey on the outside but hard as rocks inside.

HONEY ROCK: 95 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. A new melon, nearly round, averaging about 4 lbs. Skin grey-green covered with coarse netting; flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon color, fine flavor. Good for home garden and nearby market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.00.

TO THE GARDENER CLOSE TO MARKET

It looks now as though there would be very few melons shipped into the Northeast this summer. Folks will not have a chance to eat half ripe cantaloupes from the West and South and will be just waiting for your home grown vine ripened melons. We think you ought to plan to meet this demand with Seneca Delicious, Seneca Bender and perhaps a few of our special strain of Hearts of Gold. You can build up a trade with these melons that will stay with you long after the war is over. Don't cut down on your other vegetable acreage but add some melons. They don't take too much labor.

Don't Forget the Onion Plants



Did you know that onion plants are rapidly taking the place of onion sets and onion seed in the home garden? Riverside Sweet Spanish plants are most popular. They are started from seed in Texas and shipped in bunches of about 100 plants when they are the size of a small lead pencil. They are so hardy that when transplanted in the North practically every plant produces a big sweet onion, the kind you have been buying for years in the store for Sunday lunch. You can grow them so easily and they keep so well that you wonder why someone didn't tell you about them before.

ONION SEED AND PLANTS

Vitamins b C g

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

***EARLY YELLOW GLOBE:** 105 days. The best early onion. Nearly globe shape, deep yellow in color and a good tight skin. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 114 days. The most popular main crop variety. Deep globe shape with heavy dark skin. One of the best keeping varieties. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

EBENEZER: 120 days. Recommended for home use. Bulbs large and somewhat flattened with yellow skin and white, firm flesh. A leading variety for onion sets. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH: 115 days. Similar to Prizetaker but larger. Globular in shape with golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as danger of freezing is over. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL: 102 days. An early flat white onion of good size and flavor. Excellent for family use or market. Matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the spring, this variety produces large green onions early in the summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all winter and produce fine large "green" onions in the spring. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

*RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:

These Texas grown plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large dry onions that their use is increasing each year both in the home and commercial garden. Large onions are produced from Riverside Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment will be made between May 1st and June 1st. Per bunch (approximately 100 plants) 40 cts.; 5 bunches \$1.40; 10 bunches \$2.50, prepaid; Crate (approximately 6,000 plants) \$8.00, Not prepaid. (Weight about 30 lbs. per crate).

ONION SETS

***EBENEZER SETS:** These sets can be used for green onions or may be left to produce large dry onions for early market. Very few of the plants of this variety go to seed. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.75 prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.00, Not prepaid.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin): For green onions. May be left for large dry onions but a larger percentage go to seed than Ebenezer. Lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$2.00 prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$6.20, Not prepaid.

PARSLEY

1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection, such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

***MOSS CURLED:** 120 days. A compact plant with very dark green leaves, exceedingly finely cut and curled. Very desirable for garnishing and decorative purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

Plant Peas Early

PEAS

Vitamins A B C g
1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row. Rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, depending on variety.

★**LITTLE MARVEL**: 62 days. One of the older varieties of early wrinkled peas but one of the best; if not the best, 18 inches tall. The pods are about 3 inches long, 7 to 8 peas in a pod. It is not desirable for shipping as the pods are too small. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

WORLD'S RECORD: 60 days. A large podded, early, wrinkled pea that has met with great favor in some localities. Seems to be rather limited in its adaptability. Vines 2½ ft. high, sturdy and bear well. Pods are pointed, medium dark green, 3 to 3½ inches long. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

LAXTON PROGRESS: 62 days. The most popular of the dwarf, large podded, wrinkled local market and shipping varieties. Vines 16 to 18 inches high. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long and pointed containing 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods grow singly on vine. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

THOMAS LAXTON: 63 days. A medium early variety for home and market garden. Vines 30 to 36 inches tall. Pods 3½ to 3¾ inches long, square ended containing 7 to 8 large tender peas of good quality. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

GRADUS: 63 days. A very popular early variety for both the home gardener and commercial grower. Vines 3 ft., light green pods 3 to 3½ inches long. Peas large, sweet and tender. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

★**MIDSEASON GIANT**: 67 days. Very similar to, if not identical with Asgrow 40, Giant Stride and Wyoming Wonder. Seems to stand the hot weather better than most varieties of this season. The vines grow about 20 inches high. The 4½ inch pods contain 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods are dark green which make it a desirable shipping variety. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. New, large-podded early midseason variety. Vines robust, 24 to 30 inches tall; pods 5 to 5½ inches long. This variety produces abundantly—many doubles. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

★**ALDERMAN OR DARK PODDED TELEPHONE**: 74 days. This is so much better than the old Telephone that we no longer list that variety. Alderman is the late variety commonly used in sections where peas are grown for shipping. The vine grows about 40 inches tall; the pod is 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark green and contains 8 to 10 plump large peas. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

DWARF ALDERMAN: 76 days. Large podded variety suitable for home garden or shipping. Plant 28 inches tall, dark green, stocky and branching. Pods dark green, plump; contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

★**STRATAGEM**: 79 days. A superior late wrinkled all purpose variety that seems to be quite resistant to wilt. Vines grow about 25 inches high and set a good crop of dark green pods about 4½ inches long. 8 to 10 large peas in a pod. ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$19.00.



Lawrence Brothers of Binghamton are specialists but they don't believe in putting their eggs all in one basket. They have developed a wonderful winter business on our Harris Model parsnips. It takes special storage to hold parsnips through the winter but Lawrence Brothers find it pays.

PARSNIP

½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows ½ inch deep and 24 to 30 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a hill of 4 inches apart in row. May be dug in fall and stored out-of-doors with covering of dry leaves.

★**HARRIS MODEL**: 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A b C g
1 oz. will sow 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 feet by 8 feet apart. Thin to 4 plants.

★**WINTER LUXURY**: 100 days. An early variety for the home garden and local market. A trifle larger than Small Sugar; weighing from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin is orange-yellow and is covered by light netting. Flesh thick and fine flavored. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. The large pumpkin that used to be grown in every corn field. Rather coarse for home use but used extensively for canning and stock feeding. Weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE: 118 days. Small orange colored variety weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. The common pie variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts.

★

"You may be interested to know that your Little Marvel peas proved very satisfactory. They were of excellent quality and came on the table June 18. For this locality it is indeed a marvel to have peas so early."

Mrs. G. W. Patterson,
Vergennes, Vermont.

Set a Couple of Rhubarb Roots



Windsor "A" yields better on our farms than any other variety. They are thick-meated, early and sweet.

PEPPERS

Vitamins A b c g
1 oz. will produce 1500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, 20 inches by 30 inches apart.

★**WINDSOR "A"**: 60 days. Originated at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Windsor "A" is one of the best of our large early sweet peppers. The peppers are thick-walled, sweet and tender. The only criticisms we have are their long shape and the fact that the peppers are a little lighter green than the public has been used to. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

HARRIS EARLIEST: 55 days. We recommend this for an early variety. The peppers are only medium size and the meat is rather thin but it is, we believe, the best of the early varieties of sweet peppers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$4.75.

HARRIS EARLY GIANT: 63 days. One of the earliest of the large sweet peppers. It is of good quality, fairly productive but like Harris Earliest rather thin meated. It grows from 4 to 4½ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$4.75.

WALTHAM BEAUTY: 57 days. A medium early large thick meated sweet pepper originated at the Massachusetts field station at Waltham. Grows in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick and under some conditions Waltham Beauty seems to be rather a shy bearer. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. This is the thickest meated pepper that we know of. Fruits are large, 4½ inches long by 4 inches thick. Very attractive, smooth, deep green, sweet and mild. Some growers feel that California Wonder is too late for the east. Varies in productiveness in different soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.25.

GIANT CAYENNE: 70 days. One of the best "hot peppers." The fruit is 3 inches long and 1 inch through. Ripens early and is very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50.

RADISH

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing ½ inch deep and ½ inch apart should require no thinning. Rows 12 inches apart.

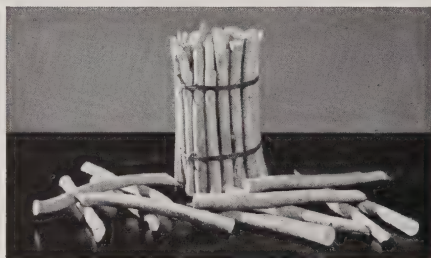
Dust with tobacco dust for flea beetles and maggots.
★**COMET**: 24 days. Much like Early Scarlet Globe but round instead of olive shaped; fully as early, medium top, bright scarlet color and remains in good eating condition longer than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

★**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE**: 24 days. The most popular variety for both commercial and home use. Olive shaped and rich bright scarlet in color. The flesh is white and tender. Tops are medium. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 24 days. Special short topped stock for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

ICICLE: 27 days. The best early white radish. Roots are 5 to 5½ inches long, slender, tapering at the tip. Flesh clear white and very crisp. Will remain edible longer than most early varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

★**MIXED VARIETIES**: The advantage of sowing mixed radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for the later kinds. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



Time was when everyone grated or ground his own horseradish roots. Perhaps we will have to do it again. It might be a good plan to put in a few roots this spring.

ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS: See page 2.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. 50 roots 50 cts.; 100 roots \$1.35, Prepaid. 1000 roots \$10.00, Not prepaid.

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from MacDonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. Single roots 35 cts.; 10 roots \$2.00, Prepaid. 100 roots \$10.00; 1000 roots \$85.00, Not prepaid.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly ½ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart. Thin seedlings to 3 inches apart.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND: An improved variety that grows very large and is of fine quality. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Have You Tried Ruby Chard?

SPINACH

Vitamins A b C G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 48 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain: 42 days. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Not quite as long standing as Long Standing Bloomsdale. Leaves large and much savoyed. Suitable for early spring sowing in east. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

NOBEL: 45 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. The large thick leaves are very dark green, crisp, tender and of good flavor. Nobel is very slow to go to seed and in our trials has outyielded other varieties. Leaves are only slightly savoyed. Can be used for first spring crop where heavy savoying is not a factor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$7.00.

BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY: 39 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Not good for spring planting as it goes to seed quickly in hot weather. Recommended for late summer planting for fall use. Dark green, heavily savoyed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach; thrives in hot weather. It is spreading in habit. Leaves are small, dark green and can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Plants continue to put out new shoots until frost. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

***LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE:** 42 days. Very popular for spring sowing. Leaves are deep green, much curled and savoyed. Holds without going to seed much longer than Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.00.



Ruby Chard has been very favorably received by the home gardener. It is a strong grower, not susceptible to insects or disease and when cooked has a very distinctive flavor.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A b C G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 feet rows as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season.

***RUBY:** 50 to 60 days. Ruby is the best chard we ever ate. To us it has a very decided beet flavor and we believe anyone who likes "Beet Greens" will be enthusiastic about Ruby Chard. The rich red veined leaves and stems also can be used very effectively with cut flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

***LUCULLUS:** 50 to 60 days. Large upright yellowish-green leaves; heavily crumpled. Stem thick, broad, light green in color. Most popular of chards. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

FORDHOOK GIANT: 50 to 60 days. Leaves broad, upright in growth, very dark green, crumpled with broad white mid-rib. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FAIRFAX: A new strawberry originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. For the home garden, local market and roadside stand, we believe Fairfax has no equal. The plants are strong and fully as productive as the best of our old varieties with larger, firmer berries of far better quality. Fairfax is a perfect berry and does not require other varieties for pollination.

Berries ripen medium early, two or three days later than Premier. Well grown Fairfax are beautiful in appearance—the berries are a rich red color and if allowed to remain on the plants, take on the deep rich color of polished mahogany.

Plants are grown on our own farms where soil conditions are ideal for the production of thrifty plants, free from disease. Fresh dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants, 50 cts.; 50 plants, 85 cts.; 100 plants, \$1.40, Prepaid. 1,000 plants, \$9.00, Not prepaid. (500 at 1,000 rate.)



Twenty-five Fairfax strawberry plants will set a 40 foot row. These will multiply during the summer and next summer should furnish enough delicious berries for a small family.

Yankee Hybrid is Earlier



What are these girls doing? They're picking squash blossom buds. Squash produce male and female blossoms on the same plant. The male blossoms have long stems; the female short ones. In making Yankee Hybrid cross we have to go through the fields early each morning and pick the male blossom buds from the rows that we are growing for seed so that the female flowers will only be pollinated from the flowers in the male rows which are a different inbred. The row in the right center of the picture is a male row. Blossoms are not picked on this row.

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins A b g
2 lb. will plant 1 acre

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

***YANKEE HYBRID:** 45 days. This is a true first generation hybrid made by controlled crossing of inbreds of Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. This cross produces a squash that is distinctly earlier than either parent, is more productive and more uniform. The vine is bush type. Fruit medium yellow, straight and very slightly warted. Every Market Gardener knows what it means to have squash on the market ahead of his neighbors. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.75.

GIANT STRAIGHTNECK: 55 days. An improvement over the old Bush Crookneck as it packs better for shipping. Our seed stock is, we believe, one of the finest in the east. The plant is semi-bush type: the squashes are large warted and rich yellow in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

EARLY PROLIFIC: 50 days. Most widely grown of all Straightneck Summer Squashes. Vine dwarf, bush type. Fruits smaller and less warted than Giant Straightneck; color bright lemon yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.65.



Early Prolific is a very attractive squash but not as early as Yankee Hybrid. If summer squash are picked regularly they will produce for a long time.



This week a price of \$1.50 on summer squash; next week 50 cts. Every squash grower has had this experience. Yankee Hybrid is nearly a week earlier than its nearest rival. This means more baskets at the \$1.50 price.

CONNECTICUT STRAIGHTNECK: 50 days. Vine bush type; earlier and more dwarf but more prolific than Giant Straightneck. Fruit large, slightly warted, medium yellow. Under some conditions produce fruits with undesirable greenish cast. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

LONG COCOZELLE: 65 days. Italian marrow bush type. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with light green stripes; often grow to a length of 20 inches. Very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

EARLY CROOKNECK: 50 days. Very popular in the South where squashes are picked young. Plants very prolific. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow, warted. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

*

"In 1940 you sent me two packages of Buttercup squash as samples. I planted them in 1941. One of the finest squash the Mrs. and I ever ate."

January 20, 1942

F. L. Henningsen,
LeFever Falls, Rosendale, N. Y.

Keep Squash in Warm Dry Place



Dull green, not very attractive to look at but Buttercup has a quality that is distinctive. Just the right size for a small family. Flesh very thick, rich yellow, dry and free from stringiness. The best winter squash for family use.

WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A b C g

3 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

★**TABLE QUEEN:** 58 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are 5 to 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. Very prolific and keep well. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Table Queen fits the needs of the small family, restaurant or hotel. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

★**BUTTERCUP:** 100 days. A small family size winter squash of exceptionally fine quality. This is the best eating squash that we know of. Dark green in color, flattened, weighs three to four lbs., turbaned blossom end and very small seed cavity. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.90.

GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruit weighs from 10 to 12 lbs., pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color with a thick orange-yellow flesh. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier, smaller and more prolific. Fruits weigh 8 to 10 lbs. and are moderately warted. Skin orange-red. Flesh deep orange. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

★**DELICIOUS:** 102 days. One of the better quality winter squashes. Fruit is top-shaped and weighs from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin dark green with light green stripes toward blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry and very fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$1.90.



For years the common winter squash was Hubbard. People became accustomed to the name. Delicious is a better quality squash; smaller and better suited to the size of the average family and is often sold as Hubbard squash.

BLUE HUBBARD: (Our own strain.) 110 days. A large winter squash that is becoming more popular each year, due to its excellent quality. Fruit large, long and pointed at both ends; skin blue-grey and slightly ridged; weighs from 12 to 14 lbs., some larger. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.40.

WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 110 days. This differs from our eastern strain in that it is shorter. Resembles the Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



The seed is better if the squashes are picked and stored for a time before seeding. This costs more and means cold fingers but Clair, Al and Bud don't seem to mind seeding Blue Hubbard even if the weather is cold.

Victor—New Early Tomato



Tomatoes can be used so many ways and are so high in vitamin content that it is no wonder the Government places them at the top of the vegetable list. Plan to set plants to supply the table and enough for canning, catsup and tomato juice.

TOMATOES

Vitamins A b C g

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in field as soon as danger of frost is past, 4 feet by 4 feet. Good results for late crop are obtained by sowing seed thinly in outside beds about April 20th and covering with cheese or tobacco cloth. These plants are transplanted direct to field.

PAN AMERICA (New): 78 days. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a completely fusarium wilt resistant variety. Plants large, thrifty and very productive. Fruits deep globe shape, very uniform in size and fine quality. Bright scarlet evenly to stem. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$7.60.

★**VICTOR TOMATO**: 68 days. Originated by the Michigan State College of Agriculture. Victor produces a small compact vine and may be set closer than most varieties. Much smoother than Earliana, colors evenly, does not ordinarily crack. Not adapted to Southern New England. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

EARLIANA: 66 days. The vine is only medium size and the yield is not as large as those of later varieties. Fruits flattened, medium size, firm, bright red. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

STOKESDALE: 70 days. As early as John Baer and as smooth and deep fruited as Marglobe. Now being planted successfully over a large area of the United States. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.00.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE: 70 days. Fruits are medium large, red, globe-shape, and smooth. An improved Break O'Day. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

★**JOHN BAER**: 70 days. The best main crop tomato in most sections of the North. Fruits medium size, semi-globular, very attractive bright scarlet-red, smooth and quite firm. Colors well around stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

MINGOLD: 70 days. A new early yellow tomato that has created a great deal of interest wherever it has been tested. Mingold is about the season of John Baer. Yields well. The fruit is medium large, smooth and deep yellow in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

★**SENECA MARGLOBE**: 76 days. A strain of Marglobe especially developed for the green tomato trade of Western New York. Slightly more flat than the original Marglobe and does not crack as badly around the stem. Packs a larger percentage of No. 1 tomatoes. A trifle earlier than Marglobe. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

MARGLOBE: 79 days. A medium late wilt resistant variety. The fruits are medium to large, nearly globular, smooth and very solid. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.75.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, Also called Pritchard: 75 days. The flesh is very solid, brilliant red and of good quality. The globular fruits color evenly over the whole surface clear up to the stem. Needs a strong soil with plenty of fertility if it is to give satisfactory results. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.00.

RUTGERS: 82 days. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. The fruit is large, deep, and very smooth. The color and flavor are excellent. This variety is rather late for New York State. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.00.

KING HUMBERT: 75 days. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$7.60.

Full directions for setting and staking tomatoes will be found on page 1.

Order a Packet of Honey Cream

WATERMELON

4 oz. will plant 100 hills

Watermelon requires a light, warm, well fertilized soil. The plants may be started inside and transplanted or the seeds can be planted directly in the ground in hills 6 feet by 6 feet, about June 1st. Earlier planting is possible if plant protectors are used.

***HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific early watermelon of excellent quality. The melons are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is creamy yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. The earliest high quality watermelon we have ever grown. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. The seed is small; 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. A new medium early red fleshed, high quality watermelon. Round, striped and larger than Honey Cream. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the western states. Fruits oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**



If you must have a red fleshed watermelon, we recommend Early Kansas. It is early, sweet and can be grown almost anywhere in the North.

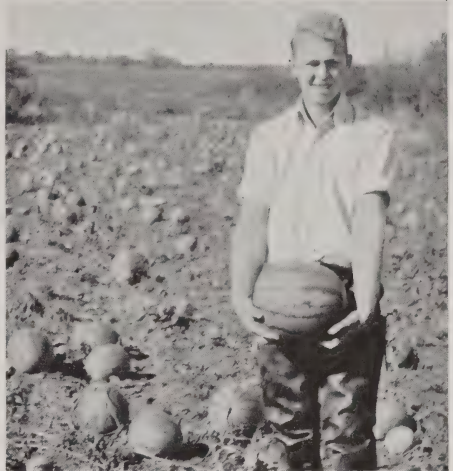
RUTABAGAS

Vitamins A b C

½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Culture same as Turnips

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND: 80 days. One of the best purple top, yellow varieties. Roots are medium size, smooth and very good quality for table use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

HALLS WESTBURY: 80 days. A large rapid growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**



One grower on Long Island received \$1,000 per acre from Honey Cream watermelons. Others report that customers come for miles to get this delicious melon. With the tire and gas shortage with us you had better play safe and grow Honey Cream in your garden.

TURNIPS

Vitamins a b C g

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Seed hot water treated

For winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, ½ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

***PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 55 to 60 days. The best of the white varieties for home garden and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped, smooth; upper part purple-red, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. An attractive variety for the home garden and market gardener. Roots medium size, round and deep yellow. Flesh pale yellow; apt to be slightly bitter. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.**

VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER

A special fertilizer has been authorized by the War Production Board for use on Victory Gardens. This fertilizer contains 3% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 7% potash. The shortage of inorganic nitrogen has made it necessary to limit the amount in the Victory Garden fertilizer; however, we have supplemented this with readily available nitrogen from organic sources to make up a well balanced garden fertilizer.

The easiest method to apply Victory Garden fertilizer is to spread it evenly on the ground before plowing or spading the garden. If the soil is low in natural fertility a part of the fertilizer should be worked into the soil after plowing. Twenty-five pounds should adequately fertilize 1,250 square feet.

25 lb. bag Victory Garden Fertilizer, \$1.50, postpaid to any point in the State of New York.

Hybrid Corn Yields More



It takes a lot of corn cribs to hold 35,000 bushels of hybrid field corn and it takes a lot of machinery and labor to handle it efficiently. The corn is picked and husked by machinery, hauled to the crib by tractor, elevated into the crib where it is air dried until it can be sorted. From here it goes to the mechanical driers where the moisture is reduced to 14%, then shelled, graded and is ready for distribution.

CERTIFIED FIELD CORN

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: A double cross between pure strains of Luce's Favorite and Onondaga White Dent crossed onto Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher. Originated at the New York State Experiment Station at Ithaca, 29-3 is as early as Cornell 11 and produces as much silage as Sweepstakes. In sections where Sweepstakes does not mature, 29-3 adds 10% to the dry matter in the silage.

29-3 grows almost as tall as Sweepstakes and is much more leafy. These leaves remain green clear to the bottom of the stalk until cutting time. This variety is especially adapted for silage to Northern New York, and in other sections of the state and Pennsylvania where Sweepstakes does not mature. It seems to be better rooted than Sweepstakes and does not lodge. Any surplus that is not needed for the silo can be husked.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.90; ½ bu. \$3.30; 1 bu. \$6.00; 2 bu. \$11.75.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; 1 bu. \$3.75; 2 bu. \$7.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. \$5.00; 2 bu. \$9.75.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-5: New hybrid silage corn of the same season as West Branch Sweepstakes but contains 10% more dry matter. 29-5 is about ten days later than Cornell 29-3 and should be used for silage only. We have a limited amount of seed but suggest that you try a small acreage of this new variety. 1 peck \$1.90; ½ bu. \$3.35; bu. \$6.25; 2 bu. \$12.25.

CERTIFIED EARLY CORNELL 11: In many sections of the East, Cornell 11 has been too late in maturing to be an ideal husking corn.

We now have an Extra Early Cornell 11 that ripens fully two weeks earlier than the old strain. The stalk is of good height, 7 to 9 feet, the ears are 8 to 9 inches long and have 14 to 18 rows of yellow dented kernels arranged on a small cob.

Under favorable conditions Extra Early Cornell 11 will fully mature in 90 days. We have had many reports of yields of over 100 bushels of ears per acre. 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.00; 2 bu. \$7.75.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 34-53: A new yellow dent hybrid husking corn for those sections that have been growing Cornell 11. Ten days earlier than 29-3. More uniform maturity and 10 to 15 per cent greater yield than Cornell 11. Leafy stalk 7 to 9 feet, ears 8 to 9 inches long. Excellent silage variety for high elevations where growing season is short. 1 pk. \$1.90; ½ bu. \$3.35; bu. \$6.25; 2 bu. \$12.25.



Cornell's new Hybrid 34-53 gives us an early hybrid that we are sure will meet with the approval of growers of husking corn. With increasing transportation difficulties it will be advisable for Eastern farmers to grow more corn for grain.

Grow More Feed Grain

FIELD CORN (Continued)

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: A later variety than Cornell 11. Produces more tons of green weight but cannot be depended upon to fully ripen under most New York State conditions. Sweepstakes is adapted for silage in this state. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels. Most of the kernels are red. However, this variety always produces a few ears with yellow kernels. 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.00; 2 bu. \$7.75.

IMPROVED LEAMING: A popular silage corn. Too late to ripen in most sections of New York State except under very favorable conditions. Stalk is tall, ears large, kernels yellow. 1 peck 90 cts.; ½ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. \$5.75.

JONES EARLY YELLOW FLINT: A new very early eight-rowed flint that has been developed over a period of thirty years by H. L. Jones of Oswego, New York. Stalks 7 to 8 feet high; very leafy. Many stalks produce two ears. Ears 8 to 10 inches long. Cob very small. Kernels medium wide, attractive amber yellow color. Shells very heavy. Matures in 80 to 90 days from planting. Very uniform in ripening. 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; bu. \$4.00; 2 bu. \$7.75.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75 postpaid.



This past summer at the last cultivation we seeded 80 acres of sweet corn with Domestic Rye Grass. To do this with the least amount of labor we rigged up a grass seed box, taken from an old grain drill, on the back of the tractor cultivator. This was all new to us and we had to do some experimenting on the rate of seeding. We put on different applications from 15 to 25 pounds per acre. 20 pounds per acre seems to be about the right seeding. The Rye Grass came up but made little growth until the corn was mature. From then on the growth was rapid. It seems to grow in cold weather better than any cover crop we have used. The above picture was taken in early November.

As a cover crop the Rye Grass prevents erosion, holds nitrogen and provides humus. We believe dairymen could profit by sowing Domestic Rye grass at the last cultivation of silage corn for late fall and early winter pasture. We expect to increase the use of Rye Grass on our farms in 1943.

Domestic Rye Grass Seed: 10 to 20 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.; 20 to 100 lbs., 14 cts. per lb., prepaid; 100 lbs. or over, 12 cts. per lb., not prepaid.

"On the farm of George W. Bargobas located on the Collamer-Bridgeport Road, Onondaga County, N. Y., corn is King. This past fall he had 55 acres of 29-3 hybrid field corn." (From Nov. 4th issue of Better Farms.) Mr. Bargobas has for years been one of our valued customers. We are pleased to feel that our efforts in seed production have helped him to make an enviable record.

CERTIFIED LENROC OATS

A new heavy yielding white oat. This new variety was introduced by Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station in 1935 and originated from a cross made in 1918.

Lenroc is slightly taller than Cornellian, with white kernels which are similar in shape to Cornellian but somewhat larger and more plump. The hull is a little heavier but the percentage of meat nearly the same.

It has proved equal or better in production than Cornellian and is superior in color because of the white kernels. **Certified Seed:** 1 to 15 bu. \$1.40 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$1.35 per bu., Not prepaid.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

2 to 2½ bu. will sow 1 acre

The most popular two-rowed variety in the East. Alpha is a heavy producing large kernalled barley with fairly stiff straw. Ripens a little later than the six row varieties; heads do not crinkle and break off. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats or harvesting with combine. **Certified Seed:** 1 to 10 bu. \$1.85 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$1.80 per bu., Not prepaid.

WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

Prices on Certified Wong Winter Barley and Certified Yorkwin Wheat will be available about August 1st. Write for price list to be mailed at that time.

Grow Potatoes for the Family

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES



We wish to pay tribute to the boys and girls of America who gave so freely of their time in the harvesting of the largest vegetable crop in the history of this country. With the help of Eleanor and other high school girls like her we were able to harvest our potato crop before freezing weather.

PASTURE MIXTURE

1943 CORNELL SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE:

This mixture is intended for use on good land which has been adequately fertilized, and under conditions which will permit good grazing management practices to be adopted. It should be seeded in April or May without a nurse crop. Full information concerning methods of fertilizing, seeding and grazing management will be found in Cornell University Extension Bulletin No. 393 entitled "Pasture Improvement and Management" which is obtainable free of charge from the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Cornell Pasture Mixture is made up as follows: Kentucky bluegrass 40%, Canada bluegrass 8%, Perennial ryegrass 16%, Timothy 24%, Yellow trefoil 8%, Wild white clover 4%. The recommended seeding of Cornell Pasture Mixture is 25 lbs. per acre. **5 to 25 lbs. 30 cts. per lb.; 25 to 100 lbs. 28 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. or over 27 1/2 cts. per lb., Prepaid.**

Pastures used to be thought of as something that took care of themselves. Now we are finding that often under proper management twice as many cows can be kept on an acre of permanent pasture. The country is now feeling the lack of dairy products. This shortage will probably be worse as the war progresses and the demand will continue long after peace is declared. Dairy cows have been slaughtered in great numbers in many parts of the world. We will have to supply these countries with milk, butter and cheese until these dairy herds can be built up again. Better write today to N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. for bulletin No. 393 on "Pasture Improvement and Management".

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH

COBBLERS: This seed was grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Weather and soil conditions there are ideal for the production of Cobbler potatoes. Prince Edward Island seed of this variety is much more vigorous and produces a larger yield than seed grown farther south.

The tubers are clean, very smooth and of a uniform size. This stock is inspected and certified by the Canadian Government.

We have handled Prince Edward Island Cobblers for a number of years and have had growers report crops yielding as high as 300 bushels per acre. **1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.25 Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$5.25, Not prepaid.**

CERTIFIED SEBAGO: A new variety that we believe will largely replace the smooth rural and russet. Sebago is earlier than these older varieties and far more resistant to disease and insects. The quality and appearance are excellent. **1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.00, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.50, Not prepaid.**

CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: A new white variety originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A week later than Irish Cobbler but is smoother in shape and it yields better. **1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.10, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.75, Not prepaid.**

SOY BEANS

SENECA: 100 days. The new early yellow variety that will, we believe, take the place of Cayuga for grain in the northeast. Larger plant than Cayuga and yields much heavier. A very desirable variety for feeding or processing for oil.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. **1/2 bu. \$2.30; bu. \$4.25; 4 bu. or more \$4.00 per bu., Not prepaid.**

MANCHU: 110 days. A tall, late, stiff strawed variety that is suitable for hay or green manure. It is also adapted to planting with corn for silage. **1/2 bu. 2.00; 1 to 4 bu. \$3.50 per bu.; 4 bu. or more \$3.40 per bu., Not prepaid.**

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, 2 1/2 to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of 1 1/2 bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed. Suitable for stock feeding, also for an early hay crop. **1/2 bu. \$2.00; 1 to 4 bu. \$3.60 per bu.; 4 bu. or more \$3.50 per bu., Not prepaid.**

**Do not fail to inoculate soy beans
with Legume-Aid.**

(See page 25)

Protect Melons with Hotents

INSECTICIDES, SEED DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. 1½ oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 15 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts., Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$3.00, Not prepaid.

CERESAN FOR GRAIN: New improved. Effective for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. ¼ oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 4 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts., Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$3.40, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. 2 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.65, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$7.15, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. ¼ oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$11.40, Not prepaid.

CUPROCID (Red Copper Oxide): A very effective cheap disinfectant for most garden seeds. 1 lb. \$1.00, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$4.00, Not prepaid.

YELLOW CUPROCID: A new copper oxide fungicide spray. Takes the place of Cuprocid 54. 3 lbs. \$1.40, Prepaid; Case (16-3 lb. bags) \$20.15, Not prepaid.

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts., Prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.00, Not prepaid.

PEAT MOSS: Finest domestic granulated peat moss for mulching plants to hold moisture and mixing with heavy soil to supply humus. Large bale \$3.75; 3 bales or more \$3.50 each, Transportation Not Prepaid.

"TAKE-HOLD": Approved Starter Solution. Insures quicker recovery and faster growth when transplanting vegetables and flowers. 1 lb. 35 cts. Prepaid; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$14.65, Not prepaid. 1 lb. makes 5 gallons of transplanting solution.

CELERY TAPE: ¾ inch red tape of the best quality. Can be used for a hundred purposes around farm and home. 1000 yards on spool \$2.25 per spool, Prepaid.

LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	¾ Bu.	30 Lbs.	\$.30
	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.50
	2½ Bu.	150 Lbs.	1.00
Vetch; Aust. Winter Peas	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.30
	1½ Bu.	100 Lbs.	.50
	2 Bu.	120 Lbs.	.50
Field and Garden Peas	5 Bu.	300 Lbs.	1.00
	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.30
Soy Beans	2 Bu.	120 Lbs.	.50
Cow Peas	5 Bu.	300 Lbs.	1.00
Lespedeza	*25 Bu.	1500 Lbs.	2.85
Garden Beans			
Lima Beans			

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. Price 10 cts.

MARKET SIZE—Inoculates up to 15 pounds seed. Price 25 cts.

HOTKAPS Protects Crops and pay premium profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

Prices: 1000 for \$11.00; 250 package with Fibre-board Setter \$3.50, Not prepaid; Hotkap Home Garden package, 25 Hotkaps and cardboard setter, 50 cts. postpaid; Steel Setter \$1.35, Postage extra (4 lbs.).

SAGE HI-CAPS

Made of heavy oiled paper, they are 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. This gives plenty of room for the growing plant. The ventilation at the top seems to help in the production of a sturdy plant and allows a certain amount of inspection. We have no trouble with insects. They are sturdy, amply reinforced and stand up fairly well under both rain and wind. Prices: 50 caps \$1.10, Prepaid; 1,000 caps \$11.55, Not prepaid, One paper setter included with each order. Light weight aluminum setter \$1.65 each.



HOTENTS AND SUPER-HOTENTS

Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are 10½ x 14½ inches at the base and 8½ inches high. Super-Hotents 14 x 18 inches at the base and 12 inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Some growers of trellis tomatoes are setting two plants under a Super-Hotent. Send for descriptive circular.

HOTENTS: Trial package containing 15 Hotents, 60 cts.; 100, \$2.25, Prepaid; 250, \$4.00; 500 (weight 35 lbs.) \$7.75, 1,000, \$14.35, Not prepaid. (Prices on larger quantities on request.) Setter, \$1.95. (Weight 4 lbs.).

SUPER-HOTENTS: 100, \$3.25, Prepaid; 500 (weight 80 lbs.) \$11.75; 1,000, \$22.25, Not prepaid. Setter \$2.75. Write for special folder.

Flowers Make Homes Cheerful



Flowers for the Home

The following pages of flower seeds are for the amateur flower gardener who is neither equipped with greenhouses nor hot beds but who wants a succession of blooms throughout the season. All of the kinds and varieties of flowers listed on these pages are easy to grow.

Seed may be sowed directly in the ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring, or if you desire earlier blooms seed may be sowed indoors and transplanted after danger of freezing is past.

Do not sow flower seed too deep. Many of these seeds are very small and should be barely covered with soil. Burlap spread on the ground over planted seed helps to hold the moisture and makes watering easier. Remove burlap as soon as plants begin to come through the ground.

ANNUALS

AGERATUM: Attractive blue flowers profusely borne all summer by a compact, low-growing plant that thrives in any soil. One of the most desirable bedding plants. Annual; sow seeds in greenhouse, hot-bed or in border where plants are to grow. In a bed, set the plants 1 foot apart. Fall sown seed gives good winter blooming plants indoors. 1 to 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ALYSSUM VIOLET QUEEN: A dwarf, compact, free flowering variety that will add color to the border or rock garden. Plant 6 inches tall, flowers rich violet. Blooms over a long season. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem: A free-blooming, beautiful honey-scented, white-flowered dwarf annual, for edging beds or rock gardens. Blooms in 6 weeks from seed. Keep the old faded flowers removed to perpetuate flowering. ½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double Giant Crego: This class also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet", are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals. They are undoubtedly the most popular of all asters. Wilt resistant. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double American Branching: The plants are quite spreading and bear many good sized blooms which are fully double with petals evenly incurved. Splendidly suited for both bedding and cutting. Wilt resistant. 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Giant California Sunshine: Most attractive with long feathery petals and creamy white quilled centers. The colors are in beautiful combinations of azure, rose and purple with cream, white and yellow centers. 2½ ft. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 35 cts.

BABY'S BREATH: A free-flowering annual that thrives in any situation, even dry places, and produces misty white panicles of bloom much used in mixing with other flowers when making bouquets. Desirable for growing on waste places and in rockeries. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

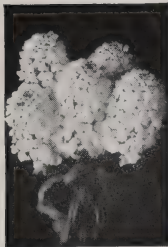
BACHELOR BUTTON: Produces handsome large, double blooms which are effective for out-of-door plantings and make fine bouquets. 2 ft. Double blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

BALSAM, Double Mixed: The Balsams are very easily grown and have been much improved since your grandmother's day. In dry weather they should be watered to keep the plants growing vigorously. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

BASKET FLOWER: A splendid hardy annual bearing thistle-like blooms. The blooms often measure 5 inches across. Very showy in a mixed border and very fine for cutting. 3 ft. Rosy lavender and White mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold: One of the most useful and showiest annuals for the garden, or as a cut flower. Blooms all summer requiring very little care. 1½ ft. Orange King—deep orange. Lemon Queen—clear lemon-yellow or mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

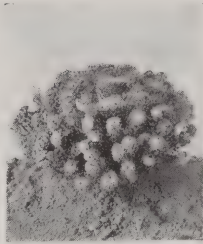
Annuals are Easy to Grow



Candytuft—an annual found in your grandmother's garden but still popular.



Everlasting picked in flower and dried can be used for winter decoration.



Have you tried **Violet Queen Alyssum**? It makes a very effective border.

CALLIOPSIS: Bright yellow and reddish-brown, single, daisy-like flowers that thrive in almost any soil in a sunny location. Sow the seeds where plants are to stand; thin to 8 inches apart each way. A continuous supply of bloom may be assured by keeping all faded flowers removed. A wonderfully attractive cut-flower. **1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

CANDYTUFT: One of the most indispensable annuals. Plants 1 foot or more high, covered with clusters of small pure white flowers shading to lilac; good for cutting; desirable rockery plants and an excellent edging for beds. Fall sown plants bloom from May to July; spring sown flower from July to September. Prefer good soil and a light, airy location. For cut-flowers makes successive sowings every fourteen days. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

CASTOR-OIL BEAN: Gives a tropical appearance when used as center of bed, or screen. When ground is warm, sow seed in rich soil; thin plants to about 1½ feet apart. **8 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisies: Gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets. **2 ft. Single mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COCKSCOMB, Dwarf: One of the showiest annuals. Small flowers of brilliant golden yellow, crimson, or other shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Very attractive bedding plant. Sow seeds early indoors, 10 in. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COCKSCOMB, Plumed: Long, graceful feathery plumes ranging in color from deep red to bright yellow. Splendid for mixed bouquets. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COSMOS, Early Sensation: A choice plant for late summer, and autumn flowering. They are of fine bushy habit with feathery light green foliage. The handsome flowers and broad petals often overlapping and fluted. Blooms best in rather poor soil. **3½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.**

COSMOS, Orange Flare: The new early blooming Orange Cosmos. Medium height, excellent for cut flowers. **3½ ft. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.**

EVERLASTING or Straw Flower: Popular both as summer cut-flowers and dried for winter bouquets. To preserve them for winter bouquets, pick them just before the flowers have opened, hang in a dry airy room until dry. The colors remain bright all winter. **2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

FOUR O'CLOCK: Marvel of Peru is an old-time annual. Flowers open in late afternoon, remain open all night, and fade in the morning. Brilliant shades of red, pink, white and yellow; bright foliage. **2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.**

GOURDS, Small Fruited Mixed: Vigorous vines for shading porches and arbors. They grow quickly from seed and produce showy yellow flowers, followed by curious fruits of many shapes and colors. Very decorative for table and other ornamental purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

HELIANTHUS SUN GOLD: A new strain of 100% double dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**



A few painted daisies add color to a bouquet.



Gourds are grown for pleasure and profit.



We are sure you will like Helianthus Sun Gold.

Marigolds Make the Garden



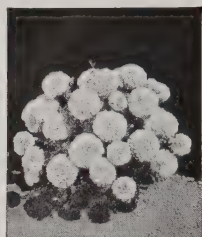
Love-in-a-mist is something different.



Double Harmony Hybrids are most profuse bloomers.



No garden is quite complete without the old-fashioned Larkspur.



Pot O' Gold—one of the newer and better varieties of Marigold.



Everyone should have a few plants of Heavenly Blue Morning Glory.

LARKSPUR, Annual Delphinium: Feathery foliage which sets off the handsome spikes of double blossoms. Colors range from white, lavender and pink to brilliant hues. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST: A compact, free flowering plant of easy culture. Has finely cut foliage and curious looking blue and white flowers and seed pods. 18 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MARIGOLD, Double Harmony Hybrids: These new hybrids combine the popular features of the double French Marigolds with the advantage of a wide range of colors. 12 to 14 in. Flowers are all double, vary in color from golden yellow through shades of orange to innumerable blotched and striped combinations of double orange and maroon. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, Yellow Supreme: Resembling in many respects the popular Guinea Gold, this new variety is a pleasing companion to it. The flowers, some 3 inches in diameter, are loosely built and ruffled somewhat like a carnation; the color is a delightful shade of lemon-yellow and the flowers are free from the objectionable Marigold odor. 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, POT O' GOLD: A new dwarf type producing giant golden blooms 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Plants 12 to 15 inches tall and well branched. 100% double. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold: Splendid new Marigold with loosely arranged broad petals of glowing yellow, very bright and luminous. Finest of all Marigolds for cutting. 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FRENCH MARIGOLD: Few annuals are as effective or flower for so long a period. The dense bushes are unequalled for borders or beds. Dwarf Double Mixed, 10 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. Tall Double Mixed, 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

CAPE MARIGOLD: A very showy annual daisy from South Africa—forming bushy plants. Bears, during summer and fall, a profusion of brilliant, glossy, orange, yellow and rich salmon blossoms with dark disc in center. Sow outdoors after danger of frost in sunny dry location. 1 ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MIGNONETTE: Sweet Mignonette is a lovely plant with rather long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Early sown seed will give plants that will bloom all summer. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

PEARLY GATES MORNING GLORY: An All-American winner for 1941. Similar in growth habits to Heavenly Blue. Flowers large, satiny white with a creamy shading in the throat. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue: A new strain producing very large flowers of deep, intense blue, shading lighter toward the center. The flowers remain open until late afternoon. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara: A deep wine-red flowered variety that has become very popular. Flowers are often 4 inches across. Prolific bloomer but not as strong a climber as Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY: One of the most satisfactory of our climbers. The crimson and blue flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

NASTURTIUM, Tall: This climbing variety is adapted to cover a fence, trellis or wall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf: Low growing bushy variety, about 12 inches high and well suited for borders along roadways and paths. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

Portulaca Makes Fine Borders



Petunias are easy to grow and blossom over a long season.

NASTURTIUM, Glorious Gleam Hybrids: These semi-double, some single, sweet scented nasturtiums have been enthusiastically received wherever they have been tried. The plants are large and bushy with flowers well above the foliage. The colors range from a creamy yellow to scarlet. 15 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PANSY, Giant Flowered Swiss: Flowers are of large size and a wide variety of colors. Very desirable for beds. 8 in. Choice mixed colors, Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

PETUNIA, Hybrida: Forms fine bushy plants that are very valuable in replacing gaps made by the passing of early spring flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Rosy Morn: Lovely soft rose-pink blooms with white throat. One of the best for bedding. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue: Beautiful shade of pastel blue. Flowers are large. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Balcony: Trailing in habit. Especially adapted for window boxes and hanging baskets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI: Showy annuals of easy cultivation; useful for beds, mixed borders, and cut flowers. Brilliant flowers in shades of white, pink, crimson, and violet are abundantly produced in flat clusters. Easily raised; sow seed where the plants are to grow, preferably in light, well-drained soil. 10 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

PINK, Double: A very colorful mixture including everything from the most delicate rose to the richest velvety crimson. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

PORTULACA, Double: Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of yellow, orange, or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rockeries, as edgings to beds, or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places, thriving on less water than most garden plants, 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY: From June to frost a bed of these will be a constant mass of color—brilliant yellow, orange, rosy crimson, wallflower-red, and kindred shades. Sow the seeds early, in good soil in a sunny location; sometimes it self-sows. An attractive edging for beds because of its blue-green foliage. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SHIRLEY POPPY: These may be sown in rows, in clusters, or broadcast among other flowers. They grow to a height of 18 in. and run in shades from pink to scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 15 cts.

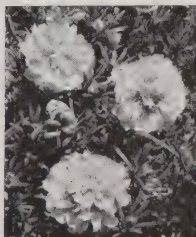
MEALY-CUP SAGE: A Salvia with a powder blue flower borne on long spikes. Splendid for bedding and cutting. Withstands early frosts. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

SCARLET SAGE: The rich red blossoms of Salvia makes it indispensable as a bedding plant. It is a very free grower and in addition to the flowers has a very attractive foliage. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS: One of the finest garden Annuals. Deep velvety trumpet-shaped flowers penciled with gold. Plant slender, upright, 3 ft. tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.



California Poppies add color throughout the season.



Double Portulaca make a beautiful border.



The velvety Salpiglossis has an almost metallic lustre.

Zinnias Make a Fine Display



Flowering Tobacco fills the summer evening with delicate perfume.



Pink Queen Spider Plant—a tall annual that blossoms for weeks.



The Mexican Zinnia has become very popular as a cut flower.

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower: An old flower that has been popular for many generations. Excellent for making up bouquets. Flowers are fragrant and are produced in great abundance. Large flowered double. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

SNAPDRAGON, Intermediate: After years of effort, plant breeders have succeeded in producing a strain of snapdragons that is rustproof. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SPIDER PLANT, PINK QUEEN: A 1941 All-America winner. A tall attractive border plant 4 feet tall that produces huge heads of pretty pink flowers until frost. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering Spencer: This deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from 3 to 4 weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. The vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS, Late Spencer: 3 to 4 weeks later than the earlier variety. Larger and more vigorous vine. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

TEN-WEEKS' STOCKS: This large flowering strain is very satisfactory for northern gardens. Flowers are borne on spikes 15 inches tall, most of them double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FLOWERING TOBACCO: Easy to grow and splendid for borders. Flowers tubular, delicately scented 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

VERBENA, Hybrid: This is the reliable bedding type. Flowers are large and are borne in great clusters. 8 in. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Desert Gold: This variety is of the new Crown of Gold strain. Its light and deep shades of gold are equally striking in the garden and when the flowers are cut for the house. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

ZINNIA, Double Dahlia Flowered: These are extremely robust. The flowers are large and are borne on rigid stalks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Mexican: These low-growing and small-flowered Zinnias make a most brilliant display in the garden and are fine to use in small vases and bowls. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

ZINNIA, Pompon: Very attractive small flower. 15 to 18 inches high, very double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Garden Clubs

We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs. This set is made up of 100 colored slides taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. There is no charge for the use of the slides and where the distance is not too great we can usually send someone with a projector and screen to explain the pictures more fully and discuss your garden problems.



Sweet Peas should be planted as early as possible.

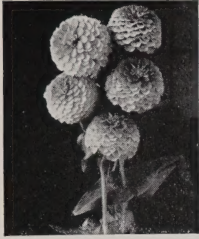


Pompon Zinnias are beautiful in their miniature perfection.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnias are every year increasing in popularity.

Hybrid Dahlias Grow from Seed



Crown O' Gold Pastel Tints.



Fantasy—something altogether different in Zinnias.



Old Glory—a patriotic Zinnia.

NEW ZINNIAS FOR YOUR 1943 GARDEN

DAINTY GEM: The name is well suited to this miniature Zinnia. Plants 1 ½ ft. Button-like flowers 1 ½ inches in diameter, flesh pink with darker center. Free flowering, colorful, fine for bouquets. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FANTASY: A new shaggy informal Zinnia. Plants 2 ½ ft. Flowers medium size, pastel shades. Something decidedly different. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CROWN O' GOLD PASTEL TINTS: A new attractive large flowered Zinnia. Plants strong, robust, 3 ft. tall. Flowers 5 to 5 ½ inches in diameter, wide range of pastel colors, each petal overlaid at base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

OLD GLORY: A semi-tall medium flowered type. Plants 2 ½ to 3 ft. Flowers gaily striped with red and white. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

1 Pkt. each of these New Zinnias—50 cts.

PERENNIALS

Seed of perennials may be sown in the spring or in mid-summer either in boxes or directly in the open ground. Many perennials will not blossom the first year no matter how early the seed is put in. Perennials should have protection in the winter in the form of a light covering of straw or leaves.



Canterbury Bells are one of the most hardy perennials.

BLUE ANCHUSA, Dropmore variety: One of the best hardy perennials. During May and June bears an abundance of flowers of the richest Gentian blue. 5 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS: One of the most attractive old-fashioned garden flowers. Large, strong plants, covered in June with large "cup and saucer" shaped blooms of blue, pink or white. They can be lifted when in full bloom and potted for house decoration; good cut-flower, 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora: Large yellow daisy-like flowers produced on long graceful stems. Uninterrupted blooms for a long season. 2 ft. Single, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts. Semi-double, Pkt. 15 cts.

DAHLIA, Dwarf Hybrid: This type of Dahlia can easily be grown from seed. If sowed indoors and transplanted to open ground after danger of frost, they will blossom the first year. 18 to 24 in. Flowers mostly double, wide range of colors. Tubers can be taken up in fall and stored over winter. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 60 cts.

ENGLISH DAISY: Easily raised from seed and often lasts more than two years. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Requires fertile, moderately moist soil. 8 in. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

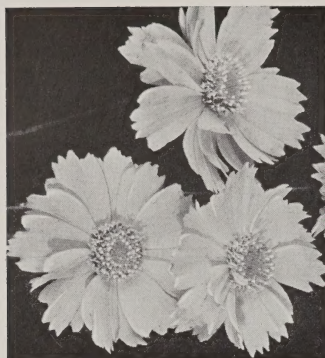
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"I wish you could see my Sweet Peas that I bought from you early in the spring. They are the loveliest I've ever seen—so big and very fragrant. I have had numerous blossoms and the colors, well, it's hard to describe them."

August 1, 1942

Mrs. F. E. Miles,
Taberg, Maryland.

Fertile Pots to Start Plants



Yellow Coreopsis gives color to the garden over a long blooming period.



Double Hollyhocks make a beautiful background.

BLUE FLAX: A splendid free-flowering hardy Flax with large rich blue flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

FOXGLOVE: A handsome perennial that will thrive under almost all conditions. Especially good for naturalizing in shrubbery, along the edge of woods and other half shady places. Flowers purple to white. A biennial that readily self seeds. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, Blanket Flower: Large single flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. Hardy and very free bloomer. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

GYSOPHILA PANICULATA, Baby's Breath: Produces sprays of tiny rose-shaped double white flowers. 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Fringed: Extremely double flowers that resemble small peonies. 5 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Newport Pink: A magnificent double, pure pink variety awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

RUSSELL LUPINE: Easily grown in any good garden soil. They bloom profusely during May and June. Can be used to advantage in either border or bed. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ICELAND POPPY: While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed. The bright green, fern-like foliage and brilliant flowers make them very attractive. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. Giant strain. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM, Newport Pink: A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial for beds and borders. Watermelon pink or salmon rose. Flowers borne in massive heads. Very effective for cutting or bedding. 18 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.



Dwarf Hybrid Dahlias are readily grown from seed.



Iceland Poppy—one of the few perennials that blossom the first year.



Sweet William—an old garden flower that is still popular.

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These pots have repeatedly produced better, earlier vegetables and are used in large numbers by practical, successful growers.

These pots are constructed of plant food in the right proportion for best plant growth, and hold moisture at the roots of the plants. Save time and handling. Simply set pot and all in the field; the roots grow thru the pot which slowly breaks down. Roots are not disturbed and the plants are not checked, even in dry weather. Available in three sizes:

No. 2 (about 2" dia.); No. 2½ (about 2½" dia.); No. 3 (about 3" dia.).

PRICE: No. 2 carton of 500, \$7.00; No. 2½ carton of 500, \$8.00; No. 3 carton of 335, \$6.00, F.O.B. Hall, N. Y. Weight about 40 lbs. Not less than single carton of one size at this price. (Prices on larger quantities on request.)

TRIAL PACKAGES: 50 No. 2, \$1.50; 50 No. 2½, \$1.60; 50 No. 3, \$1.70. Transportation paid.

WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET!



Let's All Work for Victory



An attractive house set off by trees, shrubs and flowers and surrounded by smooth velvety lawns makes the setting for a real home. Dr. K. R. Ward's lawn in Hall shows the results of using Seneca Lawn Grass suited to his particular type of soil.

LAWN GRASS

Seneca Lawn Mixtures

1 lb. will sow 300 sq. feet

Whether you are seeding a new lawn or repairing an old one, it is very important that you use good seed. Much cheap grass seed carries an excessive amount of weed seeds, chaff and coarse grasses. These mixtures are made to sell at a price. It has always been our policy to make up the best possible mixture and then determine the selling price.

We make up two mixtures: one for soils rich in lime and the other for sections where there is a deficiency of lime in the soil.

Mixture No. 1 for limestone soils contains 2% of Wild White Clover. Mixture No. 2 is made up with 20% of Rhode Island Bent grass.

Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

No. 1 Lawn Mixture (for limestone soils): 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 20 lbs. \$8.00, Prepaid.

No. 2 Lawn Mixture (for acid soils): 1b. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$8.50, Prepaid.

LAWN MIXTURES FOR ANNUAL SEEDING

There are often places the sun cannot reach and usually in these spots, grass does not thrive for any length of time. We suggest sowing quick growing grasses that will cover the ground and remain green until the late summer. Ground that is heavily shaded has to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Our annual seeding mixture is made up of grasses which are most suitable for this purpose. Sow about 1 lb. to 200 square feet. 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00, Prepaid.

LAWN GRASSES

	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.
Kentucky Blue.....	\$.50	\$1.75
Rhode Island Bent.....	1.25	5.75
Red Top.....	.30	1.40
Wild White Clover.....	2.00	9.50
White Dutch Clover.....	1.50	7.00

"The Home Lawn"

A new bulletin published by Cornell. 5c per copy to non-residents. Write for bulletin 469. Office of Publication, N. Y. State College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

A MESSAGE

To the Farmer:

Your Government is made up of men like you and me and like you and me have made mistakes. War pressure has taken too much skilled labor off the farms. Pressure from organized groups has caused an unbalanced condition between wages and farm prices. A food shortage now threatens the country.

We believe your Government sees these mistakes and in the coming year will do everything possible to work with you. We are in a war. Perhaps your son is in the armed forces. If not, some other boy has taken his place. It is now up to you to overlook mistakes of the past and work with your Government to produce more food than ever before.

That boy in the army, that man or woman making munitions of war, that ally who is fighting for you—they must all have food. You must plant with faith that help will be available for the harvest.

To the City Man:

The farmer will be short of help this year. He dares not plant the seed without the assurance that you will help him harvest the crop. This is your problem, for without an adequate supply of food you and your family will suffer. It is not too early for city and village organizations to start laying plans for the harvesting of 1943 crops. See your County Agricultural Agent, your Federal and State Employment Office and find out where you can help the most.

We look forward to 1943 with faith. Faith in the ability of all Americans, working together for Victory, to meet food production problems and supply our allies and ourselves with adequate food for the coming years.

We and our employees pledge ourselves to a production of vegetable and field seed only limited by available acreage, stock seed, and conditions beyond our control.

ROBSON SEED FARMS,
Hall, N. Y.

ROBSON SEEDS

1943

